WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1886.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON MOVING THE SECOND READING OF HIS BILL.

Turkey Explains to Greece-Dr. Holme on Henored Guest-Official Etiquette Neglected-Popular French Loan-The Spanish Cortes Opened.

LONDON. May 10 .- At the hour for the opening of the session the house of com-mons was crowded in every part. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, Mr. Phelps, the United States minister, and M. Floquet, president of the French cham ber of Deputies were among the distinguished visitors in the galleries.

When Mr. Gladstone arose he was re-ceived with loud cheers. On quiet being

did not intend at present to ask the house to continue the debate on the bill from day to day.

Mr. Gladstone's voice at the outset of his speech in advocacy of his motion was indistinct, hourse, and feeble, but it cleared as he proceeded. He said he desired at the opening to make a statement of his personal position, which he had entirely refrained from making when he introduced the bill. He had never at any period desired home rule in Ireland as incompatible with imperfal unity. [Cries of "Oh. oh!"] That was exactly so. [Cheers.] The contradiction had come from some members who visited Midiothian, making speeches stuffed full of totally untrue and worthless assertions. [Oh! oh! and cheers.] In 1871 he had expressed the great satisfaction with which he had heard the statements of the supporters of home rule, as those statements contemplated nothing leading to a severance of the empire. [Parnellite cheers.]

Two questions always presented themselves to his mind regarding home rule. First, it must be shown that it was desired by the great mass of the population of Ireland. That condition had never been absolutely and unequivocally present until the passing of the representation of the people set. [Cheers.]

Secondly. Was home rule compatible

Intely and unequivocally present until the passing of the representation of the people act. (Cheers.)

Secondly. Was home rule compatible with the unity of the empire? That question had been answered by Mr. Parnell, who had declared that what he sought under the name of home rule was simply the autonomy of Ireland.

The speaker had been charged with experimenting in politics without grave cause.

The speaker had been charged with experimenting in politics without grave cause. Here they had the gravest of causes, for they were dealing with people and country whose radical sympathies were against law, especially commercial law, which had never obtained the confidence or the obsdience of the Irish people. Alternative, coercive, and reform measures had been tried. They had equally failed to conciliate. The medicine of coercion especially had been the medicine continually applied in increasing doses and with diminishing results. [Parnellite cheers.]

Here the speaker reviewed the history of the past in an endeavor to prove that only a thorough measure which would be satisfactory to Ireland was now favorable. As regards the autonomy of Ireland being a menace to the unity of the empire, he remainded the Louse that the same argument was employed against Canadian independence. When it was determined to conceale home rule to Canada, Canada was in the precise temper attributed to Ireland to-day. Canada did not get home rule because she was loyal and friendly. She was now loyal and friendly because she got home rule, [Irish cheers.]

He had been told that he was steering Ireland to certain rule. Let the opponents

He had been toid that he was steering Ireland to certain ruin. Let the opponents show a way to escape. Let Lord Hartington, in moving the rejection of the bill, trace a visible or a paipable road through the darkness. ICheers. The members of the house have before them a great opportunity to close a strife of 700 years—aye, and of knitting by bonds firmer and higher in character than heretofore the hearts and affections of the Irish people, and of cementing the noble fabric of the British nation. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone was followed by Lord Hartington, who on rising was greeted with cheers. He asked if Mr. Paruell had ever stopped short of asking for complete independence and the restoration of Ireland to her place among the nations of the

dependence and the restoration of Ireland to her place among the nations of the world. He (Hartington) feared that the premier had settled the matter without mature consideration. With reference to submitting an alternative measure, he falled to remember a single instance in which Mr. Gladstone had taken the course he now asked the dissentients to take, who were unprepared to suggest in now asked the dissentients to take, who were unprepared to suggest in what direction the measure before the house could be immediately revised. He believed that the concession made to-night would not meet the demands of Mr. Cham-

would not meet the demands of Mr. Cham-berlain. In conclusion, he moved that the bill be read six months hence.

The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

Messrs. Chamberlain and Goschen and Lord Harrington had a conference in the lobby, arranging a "whip" to secure votes from all sides, including the government. TURKEY EXPLAINS TO GREECE.

ATHENS, May 10.—Turkey has sent a note to Greece explaining that the withdrawal of the Turkish minister from Athens was a step taken simply to act in concert with the powers, and was not intended to indi-cate a rupture of the relations between the porte and Greece. DR. HOLMES AN HONORED GUEST.

LONDON, May 10.—The Standard, referring to the arrival of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, easys: "The Cephalonia has landed a guest sa honored as any who has crossed the Atlantis within the memory of the presum convention."

OPENING OF THE SPANISH CORTES. MADRID, May 10,—The Spanish cortes was reopened to-day. Sagasta read the speech from the throne.

POPULAR PRENCH LOAN, PARIS, May 10.—Great crowds remained all hight pressed up against the loan office awaiting opportunity to subscribe for the new government loan issued this morning. By 3 o'clock this afternoon the subscriptions had aggregated thirty times the smount of the loan, and the rentes issued at 79 francs 67 centimes.

OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE NEGLECTED. PARIS, May 10.—Prince Hohenlohe, for-merly German minister to France, and now governor of Alsace-Lorraine, recently visited Paris, but neglected to pay the cus-tomary official visits due in consequence of his former relations to the Franch govern-ment. The omission has caused considera-ble irritation in official circles.

Chicago Strikers Resuming Work. Chicago Strikers Resuming Work.
Chicago, May 10.—The day was marked by
a resumption of work in all the principal sash,
door, and blind factories in the city on the
basis of eight hours work and nine hours
pay. One small box-making establishment
resumed on the same basis. Work was resumed in all the north and south side lumber
yards to-day on the old basis of ten hours' work
and ten hours pay. The great tumber yards,
plausing mills, and box factories in the west
division of the city, however, remained closed.
These combined interest employs 5,000 men
and boys.

Manufacturers Organizing. PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—A meeting of tex-tile manufacturers was held this afternoon at tile manufacturers was held this afternoon at which 180 or 200 pergans were present, nearly all the firms prominent in the manufacture of cotton and western goods being represented. The object of the meeting was to effect an or-ganization, and a committee was appointed for that purpose. The manufacturers say the or-ganization was needed in order to mutually aid one another when necessary, and hotter protect the interests in which so many millions of dollars are invested and so many thousands of persons employed.

No Ambition to Succeed Powderly. St. Louis, May 10,—Mr. Martin Irons, of the executive board of District Assembly 107, was executive board of District Assembly 107, was this eventing asked what he knew of the publication in eastern papers of a story of his ambition to become the rival of Mr. T. V. Powderly for the place of general master workman of the order. He smiled and said, "It has no foundation whatever. I have never thought of it much less written letters much the subject, I have no desire for such distinction, and would not think of becoming a candidate against Mr. Fowdesty. VIA B. & O. TO NEW YORK.

The New Continuous Line to New York Practically Completed - Through Trains Will He Bun Within the Next

BALTIMORE, May 10 .- The Sun publisher a lengthy statement of facts relating to a subject of interest and importance to the people of Washington and to the com-

subject of interest and importance to the people of Washington and to the communities farther south, as well as west. In its article the Sus announces that—

Last week the Suspiehanna bridge on the Philadelphia branch of the Baltimore and Obio Raifroad was successfully swing free of the "false work," and this great structure was practically completed. This gives the new ilea a continuous track from Baltimore to its convection with the Chester branch of the Reading raifroad on the west bank of the Schuyi-kill, in the city of Philadelphia. It is understood that the terms of a traffic agreement have been drawn between the Baltimores and Obio and the Reading companies for the use of the tracks of the latter and of the Jersey Central between Philadelphia and New York for a term of three years. With the final consummation of this agreement the new lines will be opened for the through freight and express traffic of the Baltimore and Obio and hom New York by way of the Chester branch of the Reading. The line will be ready for this business in a week orten days, and it is expected that freight traffas will not be ready for passenger traffic until late in the summer. The spans for the Schuylkill river bridge are going up, and that structure will be completed the provent month. There is a good coal of the Ready of the stations on the line between Baltimore and Philadelphia will be pushed shead this fine weather, and the road be put in first-class shape for moving passengers. Fine Locomotives and handsome coaches are being built by the company for the service of the new line, and the equipment will be motably excellent in all its details. The Baltimore and Philadelphia will be pushed shead this fine weather, and the road be put in first-class hape for moving passengers. Fine Locomotives and handsome coaches are being built by the company for the service of the new line, and the equipment will be completed the provent in all its details. The line will be notably excellent in all its details. The Baltimore and Philadelphia,

The Burke-Mitchell Pugillistic Contest.
CHICAGO, May 10.—Fu'lly an hour before the time set for the fifth meeting between Jack Burke and Charles Mitchell to night over 3,000 people had obtained scats in Battery D, the seems of all Chicago's glove contests. An hour later the hall was packed to its utmost capacity, fully 5,000 people being crowded into the big drill room.

The affair had attracted sporting men from all over the country. John L. Sullivan, Jack Pempsey, Tom Cleary, Tom Allen and other pugilists of more or less renown, were present. After four or five sparring exhibitions of no special interest, Tom Warren, of Louisville, and Harry Nolan appeared in the ring, the former screening to stop Nolan in six rounds or forfeit \$100. \$1x.ounce gloves were used.
First round—The men sparred cautionsly for a few seconds, Warren I oliberately watching his opponent. Nolan led, bot Warren stopped him and atruck out repeatedly with his left, lauding on Nolan's neck and chasing him all over the ring, getting in blow after blow in the same place. Once he knecked Nolan against the royes, but the round Warren had it all his own way, smocking Nolan down twice. Notan was very groggy and could hardly say on his legs, but somehow he managed to pull through it. When time was called for the third round Nolan could baroly stand. Warren snocked him down time after time. having him completely at his nercy. In the middle of the round Warren got into a row with Nolan's second and trace, but somehow he managed to pull through it. When time was called for the third round Nolan could baroly stand. Warren snocked him down time after time. having him completely at his nercy. In the middle of the round Warren got into a row with Nolan's second and the rovers, and threatened to fight them all. When time was finally called the police stapped on the stage and refused to allow the fight to proceed. It was accordingly given to Warren there being no dould of his ability to carry on his continet, his opponent was some fitteen pounds heavier th

see ceted referred.

First round—Without wasting time Mitchell led and reached Burke on the neck. Burke countered but was short. Burke commenced to force the fighting, getting in three clean hits.

Second round—Burka forced the fighting.

to force the fighting, getting in three clean hits.

Second round—Burke forced the fighting and landed solidly on Mitchell's face three times. Mitchell countering one in the stomach.

Third round—Burke again forced the fighting and got in three more hits with his left on Mitchell's face.

The fourth round was decidedly in Mitchell's favor, and he struck Burke repeatedly stinging blows in the ribs with the evident intention of wounding his man.

Fifth round—Burke again forced the fight, and after landing another clean hit on Mitchell's neck hit him again with his right, knocking Mitchell against the ropes. During the round Mitchell had the best of it, landing a straight blow on Burke's face.

round Mitchell Bad the cost of it, landing a straight blow on Burke's face.

Sixth round—Mitchell had decidedly the best of it. He came to time much fresher than Burke and made for the latter's wind again, getting in several blows that evidently winded the Irish lad.

gretting in several blows that evidently winded the Irish lad.

Seventh—Burke polled himself together a little, and scored the most points, but there was no great advantage either way. The eighth was again pretty even, Mitchell, if anything, having the best of it. The fight so far having been about even, another round was called for.

Ninth round—Mitchell forred the fighting from the start, and landed blow after blow on Burke's ribs and face. Burke also got in several bits, but they generally foll short.

Tenth round—Burke was knocked against the ropes at the very start, and from that time on Mitchell shoved him all over the ring. Toward the end he got in a savage blow on Burke, bitting his face.

The police here intervened and the exhibition was stopped, the referce deciding it a draw, and the crowd howled its disapproval. After the fight was over, but while Mitchell was still on the stage, Jack Dempsey stepped up and challenged Mitchell to a finish with skin gloves for \$5,000 a side. Mitchell made no repty, but turning to the reporter's stand said: "I would like to call your attention to the gottermanly and business like way in which the champlon challenges me."

CHICAGO, May 10.—A strange phenomenon occurred during the storm of Saturday night in the vicinity of the board of trade tower light. It was none other than a shower of birds.

It was none other than a shower of birds. Yesterday when the watchman made his rounds he found the sidewalk and streets in front of the tower fairly covered with dead birds of all sorts. A little later the electrician came down, and when he saw the great piles of birds he said that it was the electric light at the top of the tower. When he went up to the lantern with several members of the board of trade, the roof was found to be covered with dead birds, and each of the lamps in the big circle of light was filled with them, one globe having eight birds in ft. These birds are of every known variety, and many unknown or rather unfamiliar species are among the lot. All shades and colors were there. The theory is that they were migratory flocks going from south the north, and were attracted by the great light, which killed them the moment they touched it. There was a countless number of themenough to trim all the ladies hats in Illinois. Many people were in the street with bars and baskets, and in less than two hours the sidewalks were cleared, but the roof of the board is now covered and the junitors will remove them to-day.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The trial of Henry W achne, one of the alleged "boodle" aldermen began to-day in the court of over and termine

Senator Butler Resentful. CHARLESTON, S. C., May 10.—A granite mon-ument to the soldiers of the Charleston Light Dragoons who died in the service of the con Dragoons who died in the service of the con-federacy was dedicated to-day at the Magoo-lia cermetery. Sonator Butler, in whose brigade the dragoons were, deliv-ered an elaborate address. He sketched the history of the company, reminded the sur-vivors of their obligation to be faithful to our common country, and, in conclusion, dis-clainced all sympathy with the mailes and spile-prempting attacks on such men as Jeffer-son Davis and R. E. Lee, whose memories will live when their traducers are forgotten. IS IT A FREE BRIDGE?

WASHINGTON TO PAY FOR A BRIDGE AT GEORGETOWN.

The House Passes the Provisional Free Bridge Bill-The Aqueduct or a New One at the Three Sisters-Other Dis-

A free bridge has been given Washington-or rather, Georgetown-at last. The House did it yesterday. After some rou-House did it yesterday. After some rou-tine business had been transacted, Chairman Barbour was recognized, and called up the free bridge bill. The bill provides that "\$395,000 be, and is hereby, appropriated for the purchrse and reconstruction of the bridge over the Potomac river at George-town, known as the Acqueduct bridge," or the construction of a new bridge at the Three Sisters site, to cost \$220,000. Contin-uing, the bill says: That if in the purchase of the Acqueduct

Three Sisters site, to cost \$220,000. Continuing, the bill says:

That if in the purchase of the Aqueduct bridge under the first section, at any time, it shall deemed necessary to obtain from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, or its grantees, any release or conveyance of any portion of the ground upon which the northern abutinest of the Aqueduct bridge rosts, or right to cross the Chesapeake and Ohio canal from the abutinest to Bridge street, or if a good title cannot be procured by contract to any property required in the construction of a bridge under the second section, the same shall be acquired by the Feerstay of War by condemnation. In the manner provided by the second section, the same shall be acquired by the feerstay of War by condemnation for the legislative, executive, and undied a known of the government for the year ending June 20, 1573, and for other purposes. Provided, That the condemnation proceedings, if any such proceedings are necessary, shall not prevent the taking possession on payment of the purchase money, of the Aqueduct beidge by the United States, and opening the same to the public as a free bridge, if the same shall be acquired under the first section: Provided June 20, 1574. That the sim of \$10,000 of the sum hereby appropriated whall be available to meet the payments under condemnation proceedings, if any shall be had.

There was some discussion over the bill.

demission proceedings, if any shall be had.

There was some discussion over the bill, Messrs. Reagan, Cannon, and King holdleg that the District should pay half the expense. The bill was then amonded to require the District to pay one-half, but a motion to compel Alexandria county to pay one-fourth was lost. There was some other discussion over the second section providing for the adoption of the Three Sisterasite in case the Aqueduct bridge cannot be secured, but the bill was finally passed as amended.

ing for the adoption of the Three Sisters site in case the Aqueduct bridge cannot be secured, but the bill was finally passed as amended.

An attempt was made to pass the bill to prohibit book-making and pool selling in the District of Columbia, Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, remarking that the time was suspicious for the passage of the bill, as many of those members opposed to the measure were absent, but Mr. Compton, of Maryland, vigorously opposed action on the bill in the absence of the "good fellows" who had gone to the races, and it was postponed until the next District day in June.

The bill to punish the advertisement of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia was the next called up, and, after some time spent in the effort to secure a quorum, it was passed.

A Senste bill was passed to authorize the District commissioners to cede to the owners of lots 6 and 7, in square 635, the alley fifteen feet wide which now divides those lots, in consideration of the fact that said owners shall code to the District or dedicate to public use other portions of said lot is to procure the abolition of the alley in order that they may use the two lots for the purpose of erecting thereon a huilding for which there is not room on the lots as they now stand. They propose to set back the alley a distance of forty-eight feet, and to make an alley thirty feet wide in place of the fifteen-foot alley vacated. While it will be for the benefit of twice the width of the present alley, removed back about forty-eight feet. The commissioners reported that they favor the change. The bill to remit the penalties, interest, and cost resulting from the non-payment of taxes themselves are to be paid under the bill.

The beginner of the sense to be paid under the bill.

the bill.
The bill exempting St. Mark's Protestant The bill exempting St, Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church from any and all taxes and remitting all taxes, interest, and penalties now due and unpaid was passed.

The bill to incorporate the trustees of the Young Women's Christian Home and to exempt the property of the corporation from taxation was brought to the point of being put upon its passage, when, it appearing that there was no quorum, the House adjourned, leaving this measure the unfinished business to be disposed of at the next "District day," May 30.

The House committee on public buildings and grounds met yesterday to consider the

The House committee on public buildings and grounds met yesterday to consider the details of the report, which they heretofore decided to make, in favor of the purchase of the square bound by Louisiana avenue, C, and Sixth and Seventh streets, upon which to construct a new city postofice and municipal buildings. They went over the matter, and will probably be ready to submit the report to-day.

Senator Bawyer introduced a bill to incorporate the Georgetown and Tennally-

corporate the Georgetown and Tennally-town Railroad Company.

Mr. Dowdney introduced a bill to extend the streets and avenues beyond the city

THE INDIGNATION OF CITIZENS. The passage by the House yesterday of the free bridge bill, in which an amendment the free bridge bill, in which an amendment was added requiring this city to pay for a free bridge at Georgetown, caused great indignation among citizens. The District, they thought, had enough on its shoulders without being taxed for a convenience removed from the city, and of no especial benefit. In one case the District is to pay half of \$220,000 and in the other an equal part of \$220,000. The District officials do not like the idea, and it is probable that a mass meeeting will be held to protest against this unjust taxation.

- In Favor of Oleomargarine, &c. Chicago, May 10.—The Chicago live stock exchange to-day unanimously adopted the

exchange to-day unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas bills are now pending in both houses of Congress propering special taxes on all manufacturers and venders of oleomargarine and butterine, and also proposing an internal revenue tax of 10 cents on each pound of those articles made in this country, and placing the production and sale of them under charge of the internal revenue bureau; and

Whereas the proposed laws, white purporting to be revenue bills, are really intended to stop the manufacture of oleomargarine and butterine in this country; therefore, be it Resolved, That we are firmly opposed to the passage of any law prohibiting or taxing the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine, for the numerous reasons mentioned, one of which is that the leading chemists of this country have repeatedly examined and pronounced oleomargarine and butterine healthful articles of food. This being the case, Congress has no right to prohibit their manufacture and sale, and to subject them to taxation when revenue is not needed.

Yesterday's Ball Games

Big Fire in Florida. JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 10.—A Times Union special says: "A fire broke out at 4 o'clock this morning at Gainesville, Alachus county, in

this state, destroying all the buildings and contents on the south side of the city square. The lowes will aggregate about \$70.00, humr-ance light. The fire started in White's grocery from some unknown cause. Methodist Episcopal Conference. PHILADELPHIA, May 10,-At the Delaware Methodist Episcopal conference to-day it was decided to hold the next annual conference at Chestertown, Md. THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

The School Bill Proposed by the Commissioners Discussed—Its Provision The citizens' committee on public schools met at the Ebbitt House last night, Dr.

Reyburn presided, with Mr. James Dulin as secretary. Gen. Hovey read the report on the work of the subcommittee. The report states that the commissioners had agreed to a board of twenty-four members, that the nomination of teachers and school officials should rest with the board, and the commissioners, however, inelated on the exclusive right to appoint a superintendent of schools. Gen. Hovey then stated that the commissioners had handed him a new bill prepared by them. This bill he read, and stated that the scetion calling for the appointment of a superintendent of schools was also found missing in the bill.

Gen. Hovey, in speaking on the question of the appointment of a school superintendent, stated that be inquired into the matter and found that out of 290 large cities only five superintendent were noted as not having been appointed by school boards. These five were found to have been elected by the people. Washington eity was therefore found to be the only exception where a school superintendent was appointed by the city auttorities.

Maj. Richards offered a series of resolutions to the effect that all the provisions drawn by the commissioners be approved. That the commissioners be approved. That the commissioners he bill as drawn by the commissioners to buildings. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. John T. Givens spoke at some length at the disappointment of the superintendent by the board of sites selected for and plans made for public school buildings. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. John T. Givens spoke at some length at the disappointment felt by the people at the antagonism shown to the people's wishes respecting school matters by the commissioners. The proposing the wishes of 90 per cent. of the citizens.

The bill proposed by the District commissioners provides that upon the passage of the set the commissioners shall appoint three persons from each of the olight existing school divisions of the District, who shall constitute the "board of education of the popular spections of the schools, to mak

SOUTHERN METHODISTS.

Desire for Fraternity of Feeling Which Will Advance the Cause of True Religion Regardless of the Past-RICHMOND, VA., May 10,-In the general

session here, resolutions were offered and referred to-day which indicate plainly that the sentiment of members of the Southern Church as regards the Methodist Episcopal Church is undergoing a change, and that the Southern Church desires that fraternity of feeling which will advance the cause of true religion regardless of the past. Dr. Chapman, of the Missouri conference, offered a series of resolutions having for their object the appointment of a special committee of seven, who shall meet a similar committee of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of New York in 1838, looking to a reunion of the two churches to nound the two churches to occupy the same territory, and that the one was onference of the Southern Methodists in and a folly for the two churches to occupy
the same territory, and that the one was
dying inch by inch, where the other was in
the ascendency. The resolution caused a
long debate and was referred to
a committee, but afterward was
reconsidered and sent to a special committee of one from each conference to be appointed. Another resolution was offered,
lut its reading was refused, and that was
sent to the same committee. The mover
of the resolution is a delegate from the
West Texas conference, and he explained
that the resolution looked to the withdrawal of all but one set of Methodist missionaries from all foreign or home missions.
He said it was a waste of time and money
for the two Methodist churches of this country to run two sets of missionaries. It
seems apparent that these western preachers
are tired of the southern sentiment when it
accomplishes only harm. It is not probable that the conference will go into the
election of bishops to fill four vacancies this
week.

A Big Time at the Fair.

The last week of the fair of the Washington Light Infantry opened brilliantly last night. The general attendance was very large, and business in every part of the quaint old English village was very brisk. A detachment of the inantry marched to the armony of the National Rifles and escorted that organization to the fair, both companies marching company front and presenting a fine appearance. On arriving at the fair room the Infantry marched to the south end of the room, the Rifles passing beyond their line and then saluting. Col. Moore made a neat speech of welcome, which was happily responded to by Lieut, Manson. Then each body gave its peculiar yell, which made the sld half ring and caused a flutter among the fair girls present. Ranks were then broken and the red coats made an ouslaught on the various assatiants at the booths, but it was an attack which was pleasantly received for the Rifles were leaded with boodle, which they expended with lavish liberality.

Immediately after the reception to the Rifles the Washington Schuetzon Verein made its appearance, and were heartily welcomed. To them also Col. Moore made a neat address, and then the generous Germans mingled with the happy crowd and proceeded to get rid of their surplus cash. When the fair clouel every one was happy. All the booths had made leads of money and the voting lists had very materially changed. The one man who had hard work was Col. George Timms, who endeavored to act as policeman when the Rifles came in, and his request, "Fail back, ladies, please," with intense emphasis on the last word, can sed loud laughter.

Mr. Bland's "Colu Notes" Bill.

Mr. Bland's "Cola Notes" Bill. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, istroduced in th House a bill providing that any holder of standard gold or silver coln many deposit th standard gold or silver coin many deposit the same with the treasurer or any government depository in sums of not less than \$10, and receive therefor notes to be called "coin notes" of the United States. Section two makes it unlawful to Issue gold or silver certificates, and provides that all such certificates herefore issued shall be canceled and destroyed and the coin notes issued in lieu therefor. Section three directs the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain a reserve of not more than \$100.000.000 gold and silver coin for the redemption of legal tender notes, and an additional reserve equal in amount to the outstanding coin notes issued. All other surplus revenue not required for the payment of the current expenditures of the government shall be paid out mouthly in the redemption of the interest bearing debt of the United States that may be subject to call, provided that, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, not more than \$15,000,000 shall be paid in any one month.

Who Stole the Journal?

THE SEIZURE OF THE ADAMS.

In Both Houses of Congress Notice is The seizure of the David J. Adams by Canadian authorities for purchasing balt in Canadian waters called forth resolutions in the House of Representatives yesterday from members representing constituencies as widely separated as Maine and Askansas. A resolution introduced by Representative Stone, of Massachusetts, after a recital of the published reports in the case, makes an account of the published reports in the case, makes an account of the published reports in the case, makes an account of the published reports in the case, makes an account of the published reports in the case, makes an account of the case of foreign afthe published reports in the case, makes an order that the committee on foreign affairs shall inquire into the facts of the case, with authority to recommend such legislation as may be due to a proper sense of national dignity and to a just regard for the rights and interests of the national commerce.

merce.

A resolution by Representative Breckin-ridge, of Arkansas, after a similar recital, requests the President, if not incompatible with the good of the public service, to in-form the ficuse what steps have been taken by him to have the setzure investigated,

by him to have the seleure investigated, and to communicate as soon as practicable the circumstances and the protense under which the seleure was made.

One by Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, declares that the seleure was a violation of the reciprocal commercial rights of citizens of the United States and of Great Britain growing out of the principles of international comity recognized by the legislation of both countries, and demands of this government prompt and efficient measures to obtain reparation to its citizens for this uniswful act and to protect them against its repetition.

to obtain reparation to its citizens for this unlawful act and to protect them against its repotition.

The bill introduced by Mr. Dingley, of Maine, provides—

That whenever any freeign country whose vasais have been pineed on the same footing in parts of the United States as American vessels, the coasswise trade excepted is 1.1 deny for any vessels of the United States any of the commercial privileges accorded to national vessels in the toris of such foreign country, it shall be the during of such foreign country, it shall be the dury of the President to Isam his problemation excluding on and after such lime as he may indicate all vessels of such foreign country of similar observers of such commercial privileges in the ports of such foreign country, and if, after the taking effect of the preclamation, the master, officer, or spects of any essel of such foreign country, and to fire the taking effect of the preclamation, the master, officer, or spects of any essel of such foreign country, and to the ports of such to take the province and torfeiture, and bouts shall be liable to settore and torfeiture, and bouts that be liable to settore and torfeiture, and not person opposing any other of the United States to the enforcement of this act shall forfeit 850, and shall by guilty of a misdure anon, and on conviction shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years.

In the Senate Mr. Frye introduced a bill "to limit the commercial privileges of vessels of foreign countries in the ports of the United States to such purposes as are accorded to American vessels in the ports of the United States to such purposes as are accorded to American vessels in the ports of the United States to such purposes as are accorded to American vessels in the ports of the United States to such purposes as are accorded to American vessels in the ports of the Hunted

is identical with that of Mr. Dingley in the House.

In introducing the bill Mr. Frye referred to the debate had in the Senate some weeks since on the subject of the fisheries. It had been stated in that debate, he said, that there was already a law of the United States authorizing the President to close the ports of the United States under certain circumstances. Mr. Frye had carefully examined that law and all other laws on the subject, and was not satisfied on the point indicated. He believed the laws referred to were intended to apply to discriminating duties and to tomage and port charges, but not to the condition of things now existing between the United States and Canada. Mr. Frye thought a law authorizing the President to issue a proclamation should be clear and unmistakable in its terms, so that in addition to the responsibility of issuing the president of issue a proclamation have the responsibility of undertaking to determine the meaning of the law. Hence Mr. Frye introduced the present bill.

Mr. Dawes offered the following resolu-

bill.
Mr. Dawes offered the following resolu-tions, both of which were agreed to without

Lansdowne, accompanied by the American schooner David J. Adams, arrived at Digby yesterday afternoon, where the Adams will to-day be handed over to the custody of the collector of customs at that port, as should have been done in the first place, after her

The Pension Office Base Ball Club deleated The Pension Office Base Ball Club deleated the Government Printing Office inter in an interesting game yesterday by a score of 13 to 6. This was the opening game of the Amateur League championship series, and there will be a game every day between some of the eight clubs at the National League grounds during the absence of the Nationals.

The Cepitals and East Washingtons will cross have this afternoon at 430. As the clubs are evenly matched, a good game may be expected. Admirsion, 15 cents: boys, 10 cents. Run Over a Child.

Charles A. Hodgson, the 4-year-old sen of William A. Hodgson, of 915 Ninth atreet, was sun over at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Ninth and I streets, by a horse sittached to a wagon driven by Jacob Carring-ton. The child was found only to have re-ceived a few bruises on the right arm. Car-r ngton was arrested. The Anarchists Not Irishmen.

Representative Ward has sent a telegram to the Freemon's Journal refuting the statements of English papers that the riots in Chicago were incited by Irishmen. Not a single Irishman was with the anarchists, he says, but on the contrary they helped quell it. Took the White Habit.

Miss Kate McGiynn assumed the white habit of the Dominican Sisterhood in New York yes-terday. She is 18 years of age and a graduate of the Sacred Huart Convent School of this

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL. The House met yesterday at 11 a. m., in com-sliance with the new rule.

A bill to establish a department of industry was introduced by Mr. Reagan. The Cincinnati chamber of commerce has memorialized Congress to create a court for the sottlement of customs disputes. It is proposed to call upon the Attorney Gen-eral for information as to whether the fees of United States jurers and witnesses have been paid.

By Mr. Beach's proposed amendment of the House rules a fine of \$100 would be imposed upon every member absent without leave during a call of the House.

Representative Mitchell, of the second Connecticut district, declines re-election because his private business demands more attention than he can give it while absent in Washington.

President pro tem. Sherman presented a joint resolution of the general assembly of Ohio, measoralizing Congress for the penalouing of ex-soldiers who were confined in contederate prisons. Referred. Senator Voorhees does not coincide with th views expressed in a memorial presented him—namely, that the House Mexican pensi bill, now before the Sonate, ought to be i jected because it does not give the pensions

enough.

A resolution offered by Mr. Wilson was agreed to by the Senate calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether any, and, if so what, applications for the renewal of licenses of Indian traders had been refused, and why.

BESS BEATS BIGGONET.

THE BROWN FILLY WINS THE ANALOS-

Wayward, Frankis B. Farawell, and Frank Ward the Other Winners-A Big Crowd Enjoys Fine Sport at Ivy City-Exciting Ruces-Two Big Pools.

Jonors-R. T. Repetti, Dr. Smith Townshend, B. McGuire. P. H. McGuire.

71xAss—Frank Hall, R. W. Walden.

Frankin—J. Caldwell.

A finer day's racing was never seen in

Washington than that at Ivy City yester-

day. But two favorites out of five won, and the races were all well contested. The grand stand was filled with ladies, while he infield was thronged with vehicles. The attendance was estimated at about 2,500. The cloudy sky which hung over the course all the morning disappeared before the racing began, and when the bell tapped for the flight of the maidens the aun was shining brightly and the track was in good condition, though not fast. The time made was good. No accidents occurred, and the day's sport was pleasant and exciting. The great interest was centered on the byear-old race. Biggonet, who set the pace last year as a 2-year, was the favorite, but Davis & Hall's filly, fless, proved hereeft the best of the crowd of youngsters who contested, and paid her backers well. The filly is in fins form and displayed great reserve powers, holding back until the proper time, and then coming down with a rush. The other events were also salisfactory. The cloudy sky which hung over the

rush. The other events were also satisfactory.

Among the prominent persons on the stand and stretch were Senators Voorhees and Mahono, Representatives Resgan, Bingham, Canpon, Blanchard, and Mille, Commissioner Wells, ex-Commissioner Edmonds, Get. Bragg., ex-Representative Hubbell, Hon. John B. Clarke, Hon. Jeff Chandler, Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom, Hon. Phil Thompson, Hon. Richard T. Bright, and Gen. Douglass. Mr. Hall Dulancy entertained a party in his four in hand coach in the infield. The order and result of the racing follows: tertained a party in his four in hand coach in the infield. The order and result of the racing follows:

First race—Wayward got the best of the start, and held it until the half mile pole was reached, then Voucher closed up and went to the front, which advantage he noblyheld until the three-quarter pole, at which point he failed to respond to the whip, and dropped back beaten. In the stretch Anderson was in the lead with Brunovo, but as the pool lawn came in view Martin, on Wayward, touched up the game gelding, and amidat the applause of the crowd he came in a winner, one longth ahead of Boheme second, Voucher third, and the rest well bunched. Time, 1:40).

Second race—Frankie B had the call in the pools, and well deserved the confidence imposed upon him. Rosette took the lead, but when the stand was reached the gelding overtook her and held his advantage all round the track, crossing the wire an easy winner by two lengths, with Toney Foster second and Rosette and Gold Ban near at hand. Time, 2:90).

Third race—The Analostan Stakes. This was the tig race of the day, and the betting was spirited. Biggonet was the favorite and Rock and Rye the second choice, while Eurus and Monopole were well backed. When the borses came to the post there

was spirited. Biggonet was the favorite and Rock and Rye the second choice, while Eurus and Monopole were well backed. When the horses came to the post there were several false starts; finally Caldwell dropped the flag and Rock and Rye went to the front, with Monopole a head behind, Lulu third, and the rest well strung out. At the three-quarters thore was no change, and Walden's colt held his lead until well into the stretch, when Bess, who had been running among the tail-enders, came forth with a rush, and, without much exertion, won the race a half a length from Biggonet, second, who was a head in front of Eurus, Fourth race—The horses were sent off at the second start, and King Victor was first away, Charley Russell second, and Esrewell and Alamo well up. At the half Charley Russell came to the front, and Alamo head behind. When the three-quarter was reached no perceptible change was manifested but coming down the starte. head behind. When the three-quarter was reached no perceptible change was manifested, but coming down the stretch Farewell came to the front with a rush, and although McLaughlin, on King Victor, made a brave effort for first honors, Jenninga's old mars came in the victor. Time, 1:18. The fifth race saw three horses to compete for the purse of \$500 offered, and Frank Ward was a big favorite, although Hibernia and Wandering were also well backed. When Caldwell sent the horses of Ward took the lead and was never overtaken at any time, coming under the wire a taken at any time, coming under the wire a winner, without any punishment ing second, a length in front of Hibernia third. The summaries follow:

First race-Purie \$500, of which \$100 to see ad, for maidens 3 years old and upwards. On A. Gallop's b. g. Wayward, S yrz., 102 lbs. Bis. (Hughes)... 5 Lord Lorne, 4 yrs., 115
W. Jennings's b. g. Voucher, 3 yrs., 99 lbs.
(Littleheld)... 6
G. W. Jennings's br. I. Alsinors, 4 yrs., 113
lbs. (McLaughlin)...
Betting-7 to 5 against Lord Lorne, 7 to 1
Wayward, 5 to 1 Boheme, 8 to 1 Voucher, 215
to 1 Alsinors, and 10 to 1 Brunovs. Mutuels
pa'd \$63.70.

paid 805.70. Second race—Purse \$500, of which \$100 to second. Weights 5 he, above the scale. Horses not having won in 1885 a race of the value of \$700, allowed 5 lbs.; if not \$500, allowed 10 he. Maiden allowances. One mile and an eighth, J. McMahou's b. g. Frankie B, geod, 114 lbs. (Oiney) G. W. Jennings's b.ks. Toney Foster, 6 yrs., 114 lbs. (McLaughlin). Davis & Hall's b. f. Rosette, 4 yrs., 103 lbs. (Martin). (Martin) W. H. Shadiy's ch. f. Gold Ban, 4 vrs., its lbs. (Hains) Betting—3 to 5 against Frankie B, 2 to

\$0.10
Third race—The Analostan States, for 3-year olds, \$25 each, or only \$10 if declared by April \$50. Non-winners of \$1,000 in their 2-year-old form allowed 5 lbs.; maldents allowed 19 ibs. Club to add \$800, of which \$150 to second, and \$50 to third. One mile.

Davis & Hall's br. £ dess, 3 yrs, 113 lbs. (Onley).

W. P. Burch's b. £ Biggonet, 3 yrs, 113 lbs. (Maynard)
T. W. Doswell's b. c. Eurus, 5 yrs, 108 lbs. (Morris).

Emery & Cotton's b. c. Dry Monopole, 3 yrs. (Morris) Emery & Cotton's b. c. Dry Monopole, 5 yrs., 113 lbs. (Spellman) G. H. Kernaghan's br. f. Jennie B. 5 yrs., 108 tha. (Coffey)
R. W. Walden's ch. c. Rock'and Rye, 3 yrs,
113 lbs. (McKinney)
Dwyer Bres. b. f. Lulu, 3 yrs., 108 lbs. (Mcbwyer Bres. b. L. Loui, o pres, and to the Laughlin.

Betting—5 to 1 against Monopole, 10 to 1 lening, 6 to 5 Biggonet, 12 to 1 Luiu, 15 to 1 lenne B, 6 to 5 Biggonet, 12 to 1 Luiu, 15 to 1 lens, 4 to 1 Rock and Rye, 10 to 1 Euras, Pools—Monopole, 810; Jennic B, 810; Biggonet, 825; Luiu, 810; Hess, 88; Rock and Rye, \$10, and Euras, 88; Muttels paid \$83.3;

Fourth race—Pure \$500, of which \$100 to second, for all ages, to carry 15 lbs, above the seals, 815; Ruffours. Six furlougs, antings's b. m. Farewell, aged, 131 lbs. collman). pellman)...

(McLaughlin)...

(McLaughlin)...

Gallop's ch. g. Charley Rossol, 4 yrs., 11s.

(Isa feakes)...

Thornton's br. c. Alamo, 3 yrs., 121.

(liughes)...

& Hall's br. g. El Mahdi, 3 yrs., 11s.

(Moore)...

De Bong's b. m. Hibernia, 6 yrs., 102 lbs. (Compton).

Betting—18 to 5 against Wandering, 7 to 10
Betting—18 to 5 against Wandering, 7 to 10
Frank Ward, 3 to 1 Hibernia. Pools—Frank
Ward 530, field 550. Mutuels pand 55.50.
The entries and pool selling for to-day's
races are below, and as the programme is
an attractive one there will be, no doubt, a
large crowd to witness the third day's meeting of the Jockey Club.

ing of the Jockey Club.

First race—Purse of \$505, of which \$100 to second, for mares of all ages, one mile—Souvenir 90 lbs., Shany 90, Whizgig 113, Emma Creamer 92, Alsinora 98, Brunovia 90, Farewell 117, and Bandala 97.

Second race—Youthful Stakes, for 2-year-olds,

half a mile—Hansibal 107, Stilleto 110, Bracken 107, Roundaman 119, Young Luke 110, Ret 107, Haymond 119, Queen of Elizabeth 107, and Ermine 107.

Third race—A handleap sweepstake, one mile and a quarter—Beyan 121 hs. Col. Sprague 115, Stratheney 112, Enigma 99, Mentmore 97, and Drake Carter 112.

Fourth race—Purse of 8505, for 3-year-olds, seven furlossy—Luite Minole 98 hs., Leiretta 113, Henick 98, King Victor 115, Weaver 109, El Mabdi.

Fifth race—Purse of 8505, maiden sillow-ences, one mile and a sixteenth—Springfold 110, Marylander 101, Rock and Rye 29, Tophy Fester 112, swin 110, John († 105 Eimendorf 117).

Foster 112, 8with 110, John U 103 Einendori III.

There will be an extra attraction to-morrow in the shape of a match between W. Garth's Eviline and Branch's Aurora for a purse of \$2,000, and as both gentlemen are well known here considerable interest will be manifest as to the result.

The pool selling on the above races fast night was: First race—Whisgig. \$18; Farewell, \$25, and the rest \$3 spiece. Second race—Stilletto, \$11; Hannibal, \$8; Bracken, \$8; Roundsman and Young Luke, \$25; Bet, \$8; Raymond and Queen of Elizabeth, \$36, and Ermine, \$10. Third race—Hersan, \$25; Col. Sprague, \$11; Strathspey, \$16; Enigma, \$6; Mentmore, 30, and Drake Carter, \$11. Fourth race—No pool selling. Fifth race—Springfield, \$25; Marylander, \$10; Rock and Rye, \$6; Toney Foster, \$1; Swift, \$14; John & \$6, \$6, and Elmendorf, \$5. No pools sold on the sixth race.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN tips the following probable winners: First race—Ferewell first, Whizgig second. Second Take—Strathspey first, Drake Carter second. Fourth race—Rock-and-liye first, John C recond.

THE SAD-EYYED MAIDEN.

THE SAD-EYED MAIDEN.

She Took the Clerk's Cash and He Got in Trouble.

John E. Storm, a young man about 26 years old, who for a few years past has had charge of the messengers' office of the Balcharge of the messengers' office of the Baltimere and Ohio Company, has come to
grid through a sad-eyed maiden. Wednesdey lish the falled to show up at the office.
The officers of the company were filled with
suspicion that his absence was due to cause,
and took immediate steps to find it out.
The cash account was \$30 or \$30 short the
provious day. They began by closely questioning the boys to learn further particulars, and it resulted in their notifying the
police to arrest the young man. They
learned that Storm had been captivated by
the charms of a young maid, whose modesty
ald toof fall ber in making heavy calls upon
Storm's pocketboook. Storm received all
the cash that the messenger boys brought
in from running messages. Each oy bwhen
depositing his cash accompanied it with a
ticket. The officers claim that Storm
could easily tear up the ticket and pocket
the cash. They believe that Storm did this,
much to the deplation of their cash receipts.
Young Storm succeeded in reaching New
York, where he was cantured Sunday. De-York, where he was captured Sunday. De-tective Edelin brought him back to this city last night and locked him up at the fifth precinct station, and charged him with subsystems. embezziement.

Adding to the Sinking Fand.

Adding to the Sinking Fand.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentneky, effected in the House yesterday the following preamble and joint resolution:

Whereas there was on April 20, 1886, in the treasury of the United States, under the Revised Statutes, section 522-25, inclusive, and the set approved June 20, 1874, and the act approved July 12, 1882, the sum of \$56,007,00.85; that said sum is bearing no interest; and

Whereas on the same day there were outstanding, subject to be called at the option of

Ferd. King's House Sold.

The Citizens' Equitable Building Association of Georgetown held its regular mouthly meet-ing last night at Goddard's Hall, S. Thomas ing ask flight at Goldard's stall, 5. Thomas Frown presiding. The attendance of the stockholders was large, and several hours were spent in receiving the payments upon the bares. Receipts for the evening amounted to at out \$2,40s. Money to the amount of \$90 was sold as follows: Fire shares at \$113, two shares of \$100, and one share at \$113. The balance of the receipt will be used in paying off shares that have been withdrawn, of which taken has been eiter by the account. of shares that have been withdrawn, of which notice has been given by the association. Yes coding alternoon Fordinand King's house warelds afternoon Fordinand King's house wareld at public auction to Mr. Andrew Frey, for 19,5,50, under a deed of trust held by the association, which amount will about yet the laim against King held by the association to be a second to be a second or the bouse is said to have cost King \$11,000 exclusive of the grounds.

Some More Nurses. The growing popularity of the Washington mining school for nurses was well attested by the large attendance on the occasion of its by the large attendance on the occasion of if fifth commencement last evening at the Columbian University. There were stacks of sowe around the stage when Frof. Win. Lee, predent of the school, delivered his address welcome. Commissioner Webb delivered address. Dr. G. N. Acker then spoke of the progress of the school, which has increased the

er petition from the Knights of Labor of Callfornia. It is over 2,000 feet long, and contains the names of over 50,000 persons. Every state county, and municipal officer and every Knight of Labor of California has signed the petition. Every male adult in many of the counties of the state has put his name to it. I prays for action on the part of Congress, either a properties legislation or by a change if the present treaty with China, as may be necessary, to forever prohibit the further immigration of Chinese to the United States. is. It is over 2,000 feet long, and contain

The Constitutional Guards. At a meeting of the Constitutional Guards, company A, 5th battalion, District of Columbia company A, 5th battalion, District of Columbi volunteers, at Ahner's last night a permanen organization was effected by the adoption of constitution and the election of the followin officers: Dr. J. Lee Adams, captain, Co. Samus B. Clements, first licetenant; Sergt. Wm. 1 Mr K. Iden, second licutenant; Ben F. F. trusor orderly sergeant; John H. Howlett, treasure George Stosser, sentinel. A committee wa also appointed to meet representatives of othe companies with a view of forming a battalion

The "Best Man" Arrives. esterday morning and stopped at the Arlins yesterday morning and stopped at the Arlington. Yesterday afternoon he removed his bargage to the white house, and will be the President's guest during his stay here. He has come to stay until the latter part of the mouth, it is said, when he and the President will go rorth. They will meet Miss Poisson, the President's bride, in New York and processed to Albany, where, gossip has it, the ceremony will take place.

Death of Gen. Schoopf.

Brig. Gen. Albin F. Schoopf, of the valuateer.

Brig. Gen. Albin F. Schoopf, of the volunte ers v of the United States, died vesterday at his home at Hyatt ville, Md. Gen. Schoenf rendered long and valuable service during the late war, and was very popular in this city and Maryland.

The New York Press Association, to the number of 250 or 300, will arrive in this city this morning at 9 o'clock to spend four days

The Weather. For Washington and vicinity-Fair wonther,

slight changes to temperature.

Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 60.99; 7 a. m., 61.09; 11 a. m., 60.09; 3 p. m., 73.99; 7 p. m., 74.09; 11 p. m., 66.09; mean temporature, 66.0°; maximum, 75.0°; mintmum, 57.0°; mean relative bumidity, \$1.0°; total precipita-tion, .00 inches,

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

EVASION OF LAW BY THE POSTAL AU-THORITIES.

Efforts to Avoid Payment of Sums Due-Further Interesting Discussion in the Senate Upon the Interstate Commerce

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was offered by Mr. Ingalla directing the Post-master General to report to the Senate all the cases of unadjusted salaries of postmasters and late postmasters in Kansas, un-der the act of March 3, 1883, with a statement showing the amount of pay each post-master would have received if paid upon the basis of commissions under the act of 1854, and the amount of salary allowed and 1854, and the amount of salary allowed and paid under the act of July 1, 1864; also the amount allowed under the act of March 3, 1853, and the period of service for which such allowance was made, such statement to exhibit by comparison the amounts under the different acts; also directing the Postmaster General to send to the Seante a copy of the syllabus of the Postmaster General's opinion of the set of March, 1853.

Mr. Conger moved to amend by extending the inquiry to all states, instead of containing it to the state of Kansas.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Riddleberger wasted to add an inquiry as to how many of our so-called "postmasters" were married women.

Mr. Ingalia thought that such an inquiry should be made the subject of a separate resolution, and Mr. Riddleberger withdrew it.

Mr. McPherson thought the inquiry so

It.

McPherson thought the inquiry so
and comprehensive that it should be drew it.

Mr. McPherson thought the inquiry so broad and comprehensive that it should be preceded by a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to employ a sufficient force of clerks to furnish the information called for. He thought it would require six months to do it.

He thought it would require six months to do it.

Mr. Ingalls thought not. It did not cover all postmasters, but those only who were affected by the law of 1883. That law, he said, had been evaded by the authorities. The officers of the department had made an effort to avoid payment of what could justly be claimed under that law.

Mr. Platt said that injustice had been done to postmasters in Connecticut in the matter of this readjustment of their compensation. He feared they would most of them be dead before their accounts were adjusted, at the rate at which the Postoffice Department was moving.

Mr. Ingalle's resolution, as amended by Mr. Conger, was agreed to.

Department was moving.

Mr. Ingalis's resolution, as amended by Mr. Conger, was agreed to.

The interstate commerce bill was placed before the Senate.

Mr. Ingalis's proposed amendment was agreed to, giving to the commission this right to report to the United States circuit court and get its speedy indgment on complaints whenever the companies decline to obey the order of the commission.

Mr. Walthali addressed the Senate on the bill. He said that although its some of the features it did not meet his approval, yet he would vote for it as a first step in legislation on this important subject. Even if it were proven that railroad companies were not now oppressing the people, he would still support any reasonable congressional measure looking to their supervision and control. He would do so because of the underliable fact that such oppression, in the absence of legal restraint, was possible, and that no adequate protection could be afforded by state law. Every interest in the country was dependent on the railroads. Agriculture and commerce were especially at their mercy. With all this vast power in the heads of the railroad corporation no man could give a valid reason why a whole-sale restraint should not be exercised over them.

An amendment offered by Mr. Conger

sale restraint should not be exercised over them.

An amendment offered by Mr. Couger was agreed to, modifying the first section of the bill, which relates to the class of companies to which the bill is made appli-ciable. In the case of common carriers whose routes are partly by railroad and partly by water, when both are used for a continuous passage, or shipment from one continuous passage, or shipment, from one state to another, Mr. Conger's amond-ment limits the bill to such of those companies as are "under a comi

panies as are "under a common control, management," in the debate to which the amendment gave rise, Mr. Allison said the effect of Mr. Conger's amendment would be to place the people who live on the lake border in a more favorable condition than those who lived elsewhere in the west.

Mr. Conger said the American people had spent millions of dollars in improving rivers and harbors and in attempts to maintain water competition against railroads.

f his amendment were not adopted all hose millions might as well have been those millions might as well have been thrown into the sea.

Considerable debate arose between Messis. Beek. Aldrich, Wilson, of Iowa; Brown, Sewell. Stanford, Van Wyck, McMillan, and Gorman as to the effect of the bill in its present amended condition, and as it might be further modified by various proced smen-ments, some of which have not yet been formally offered.

Mr. Gorman in the course of his remarks said that Mr. Ingalle's suggestion as to the interest of the Baltimore and Ohlo railroad was an entire mistake. The bill would not prove to be in the interest of that road nor

prove to be in the interest of that road nor

was an entire mistake. The bill would not prove to be in the interest of that road nor would the Camden amendment.

Mr. Stanford, in the course of his remarks made in reply to Mr. Beck and to some question of Mr. Van Wyck, said the hardest competition which the Pacific railroads had to meet was the Cape Horn route. Speaking of the bill as a whole, Mr. Stanford said, with emphasis, that if passed it meant complete commercial disaster. In reply to a question by Mr. Van Wyck as to whether the Pacific roads had not, at a time stated, controlled the Pacific Mail Steamship line by paying it \$1,000,000 a year in order to stop competition, Mr. Stanford said the railroads had chartered so many tons in those ships and paid them some amount for them—not so much as has been stated—and filled them with such freight as they did not want to carry on the roads, but that was done, not to stop competition in a proper sense, but to preclude ruincus competition—he would not say there was any blackmail in it. So far as the railroads were concerned it was business.

Mr. Sewell said if the bill became a law with the Camden amendment in it it would destroy the railroad system that we had with the Camden amendment in it it would destroy the railroad system that we had been fifty years in building.

At 5:50 p. m., on motion of Mr. Edmunds, without further action on the bill, the Sensitive of the system of the strength of th

ate adjourned. THE HOUSE. THE HOUSE.

Under the usual Monday call of states the House received a large number of bills and resolutions. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of business relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia, which proceedings are published in another part of this paper. At 4:40 the House adjourned.

Return of the President. The President returned from his visit to the stock farm of Representative Scott, on the shore of the Chesapeake bay, last evening at o'clock, and was busily engaged during the evening with Coi. Lamont on official business

RAILWAY NOTES.

The complimentary dinner to Mr. E. C. Enight brings to the minds of railroad men the fact that he is the originator of the system of sleeping car lines.

Mr. Van Wyck introduced in the Senate a bill to authorize the Union Pacific Railroad Company to use its credit for the purpose of constructing branch reads. United States fish commission car No. 1 left Havre de Grace, Md., Sunday with 1,502,000 shad for the Broad and Saluda rivers, South Carolina, and with 1,500,000 shad for Fortland, Oreg., for stocking the Columbia river basin.

The answer of the Philadelphia and Read-ing Coal and Iron Company to the bill for the foreclosure of the Beading properties was fied in the United States circuit court opposing be foreclosure.